THE FINANCES.

REPORT OF MR. FILLMORE, FROM THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS, UPON

THE PRESIDET'S MESSAGE OF FEB. 13, 1843. MR. FILLMORE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States of the 13th of February instant, with a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury accompanying the same, on the subject of the Finances, made the following Report

thereon, which was laid on the table: "The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the President's Message of the 13th of February instant, with the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury accompanying the same, on the subject of the Finances, have had the same un-

der consideration, and Report-That the Secretary of the Treasury, in his said letter, estimates the receipts and expenditures for the calendar year 1843 as follows:

Military service, 2C. 9 285 422

Naval service. 7,221,223

Interest on Loan and Tressury notes, 1,320,000

Estimated balance on 1st January, 1844.. \$59 ,527 08 Estimated balance on 1st January, 1844... \$59,627 08
"It will be seen that this estimate makes no privision for the amounts which may be required to meet the appropriations for private bills or other objects beyond the official estimates, nor for the redemption of Treasury notes, of which there are \$11,088.977 69 outstanding and redeemable during the year 1943. Of these, the whole, except \$2,402.590 f6, carry interest after maturity, and will not probably be presented for redemption. But the sum of \$2,402.590 56, on which the interest crases after the year from the date of is which the interest ceases after the year from the date of is which the interest ceases after the year from the date of same, will require to be provided for, and will not only absorb the balance of \$39.627 03, but will need a farther supply of upwards of two millions to maintain the public creat. I have proposed to the Finance Coomittee of Congress to place these noises on the same footing in regard to interest as the other issues, and to authorize the Department to reissue such Treasury notes as may be redeemed previous to July, 1844. Should this proposition he adopted by Congress, the estimated ba ance of \$399.627 08 will remain unaffected, except by such appropriations as may be made beyond the estimate."

If this estimate is to be relied upon, it appears clear that there will be a balance in the Treasury on the first day of January, 1844, of \$390,627 08. It is true that the Secretary of the Treasury says that this estimate of expenditure is based upon the supposition that the appropriations for this year shall not exceed the estimates sent in from the Depattment, and that he has included nothing for private bills. The committee have already reported a bill, agreeably to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, allowing interest on the Treasury notes outstanding, and authorizing the re-issue of such Treasury notes as may be redeemed during the year 1843; and have thus in the epinion of the Secretary provided against any demand upon the Treasury from that quarter.

But the President has said in his message, in speaking of this estimate of the Secretary, "that even if the receipts from the various sources of revenue for the current year shall prove not to have been overrated, and the expenditures be re strained within the estimate, the Treasury will be exhausted before the close of the year; and that this will be the case, although authority shall be given to the proper department to re-issue Treasury notes." The committee are unable to reconcile these two apparently contradictory statements, for the Secretary clearly asserts that there will be a balance in the Treasury of \$390.627 08, while the President as confidently alleges that the statement of the Secretary, even though not "overrated," shows that the "Treasury will be exhausted before the close of the year." The committee are therefore induced to believe that the President either mistook the purport of the Secretary's estimate, or alluded to some extraneous matter not stated by the Secretary, in coming to that result.

But the President has expressed a strong apprehension, in his message, that there will be " a serious falling off in the estimated proceeds, both o the customs and the public lands." It is certainly to be regretted that the President has not seen fit to communicate to Congress the grounds of these apprehensions, and the facts upon which they are founded. At this late period, when only a few days remain for the transaction of the most important business of the session; and when, from the former reports of the chief financial officer of the Administration, the committee and the House had reason to believe that there would not only be sufficient means for the current year, but that there would be a balance of \$1,635,87101 in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1844, (Secretary's repoon finances, of December 15, 1842, p. 4.) it is extremely embarrassing to be informed by the Presi dent himself that the revised report of the Secretary is not worthy of confidence. The committee have access to no facts on which they can rely, except such as are communicated by the Depart ment, and none have been furnished from that source that go to impeach the credit of the Secretry's estimates. Under these circumstances the committee can only resort to a general course of reasoning on the subject. But before they proceed to this, it seems to be an appropriate occasion t notice the remedy which the President suggests for supplying additional means to the Treasury .-In his recent message he "earnestly calls the attention of the House to the propriety of making farther provision for the public service for the year," and says "that the proper objects of taxation are peculiarly within the discretion of the Legislature." This remark, taken in connection. with the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury accompanying the message, the committee under s and recommends a duty on " tea and coffee and other articles," which the Secretary says " appear to be proper subjects of taxation?

The committee never have, nor will they now shrink from any responsibility incident to their situation. As an evidence of this, it is proper to remark that they have twice recommended a duty or these articles, and twice has the House of Representatives fearlessly sustained them in this recommendation and passed a bill imposing the duty and this self-sacrificing devotion on the part of the House to what they deemed the wants of the Treasury and the good of the country, under peculiar circumstances of discouragement and embarrassment, is a strong proof that the same body might be confidently relied upon again to do the same act, whenever they are convinced that the good of their country requires it. But both of those patriotic efforts proved abortive-the first by the refusal of the Senate to concur, and the latter by the veto of the President. At that time the House doubtless entertain d the same syntiment that the President has expressed in his recent message, that the "proper objects of taxation are peculiarly within the discretion of the Legislature.' They believed that the good of the country, that the welfare of a suffering community, would be sest promoted by putting a duty on tea and coffee, and distributing the proceeds of the public lands to the several States. But the President, differing in opinion with Congress, refused to submit this matter to legislative discretion, and by his veto prevented the tariff bill from passing, until Congress, to save the honor and credit of the nation, was compelled to yield up the proceeds of the public lands to the Treasury of the United States by passing a law which suspended the distribution But they did not then consider that it was necessary for an economical administration of the General Government that the proceeds of the public lands should go into the public Treasury, and, in addition thereto, that a duty should be imposed on tea and coffee; and they still hope that a judicious course of retrenchment, in which this Congress has been actively and beneficially engaged, may save the people, who are suffering almost beyond endurance, from any increased burdens of taxation. The committee will, however, proceed to examine the state of the Treasury, and if the result shall maistain the credit of the country, they will not for the calendar year 1843, the next inquiry is, would think of vesting this power in the courts of

convinced, will, as it has done heretofore, fear- as they are not yet made. Nevertheless, the bulessly and patriotically meet the emergency and siness of the session is in that state of maturity take the responsibility.

The Secretary, in his finance report in December last, (Ho. Duc. No. 17, p. 3,) estimated the receipts from customs at \$7,500,000 for the half calendar year commencing on the first day of January, 1843, and at \$16,000,000 for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July, 1843, being equivalent to \$15,500,000 for the calendar year. of February, 1843, (Ho. Doc. No. 143, p. 2,) he reduces this estimate to \$13,000,000, thereby diminishing it \$2,500,000, and yet the President expresses a fear that there will be a great falling off priations at this session are for a year and a half. from this. Any estimate must of course be conjectural, depending in a great measure upon unforeseen contingencies. The markets were glutted last year with foreign products in anticipation of an increase of duties by the new tariff. This excess of importations, stimulated by a desire to have the ly the amount of appropriations for the calendar \$2,840,041 72 ben fit of enhanced prices by the operation of the new tariff, without paying the duties imposed by it, was carried so far by the importers that prices have actually fallen since that act went into operation. This has caused a great falling of in the im- the fiscal year, (one half of that year be included portations of dutiable articles. But, when it is in the fiscal year 1843,) and call the sum thus borne in mind that as business revives this surplus will be disposed of, and thereby create a new demand for fresh importations, it cannot be doubted that this diminished importation is but temperary. Its effect would be most apparent immediately after the late tariff went into operation, and of course most disastrous to the trade of the fourth quarter of 1842. Yet it appears from a statement made by the Secretary of the Tressury to the committee, da- the fiscal year, as they are really intended for the ted January 18, 1843, (see Ho. Doc. No. 70,) that | calcular year 1844, and will not be expended unties accruing at the several ports during that quar- the half calendar year being in fact the whole ter, were \$3,116,370 73, being equal to \$12,465,-482 92 per annum.

It can hardly be doubted that this is below the average for each quarter of 1843. Our exports during the fourth quarter of 1342, as appears by a statement hereunto annexed, (marked A,) exceeded the imports by \$13,824,825; being more than double the imports. It also appears that unusually large importations of specie were made during that quarter; but this course of trade will change when the equilibrium is restored in the curdisturbed by the void created in the currency of this | 1843, including large outstanding appropriations, country by its unusual contraction. The moment this vacuum is filled, the importation of specie will customs will increase accordingly. It also appears | 1842 for similar objects; from which it will be from a statement furnished by the Treasury Dcpartment, that the average amount of duties, on dutiable articles imported during the last quarter of 1842, is a little more than 35 per cent. on their feel confident, if the House sustain the committee ad valorem value; and, at that rate, an importation of \$40,000,000 of dutiable articles, during the year 1843, must produce a gross revenue of \$14,-000,000, which will yield a nett revenue of nearly \$13,000,000, the amount estimated by the Secretary. Certainly the committee are in possession of no facts which will warrant them in coming to the conclusion that our imports of dutiable articles will not equal this amount, it being less than half the usual amount of such importations for many years past. The committee, therefore, while they admit the utter impossibility of arriving at certainry in these estimates, are induced to believe that the Secretary is as nearly accurate as the nature of the case wil admit, and they concur in opinion with im that \$13,000,000 of revenue will probably be derived from customs during the calendar year

In regard to the estimate of receipts from the public lands, it is very difficult to form any opinion vithout knowing what the President intends to do respecting the public sales. The Secretary es-1840, 9,699,150 acres were advertised, and during he year commencing on the 4th of March, 1841, 1,447,628 acres were advertised, yet it is understood that no public sales have taken place for the last two years. Emigrants anxious to obtain preemption rights are settling upon the public domain; and it is only necessary to bring this land into the public market by auction to realize a large amount o the Treasury. The ordinary sales at private entry may or may not equal the estimate; but the committee have no hesitation in giving it as their pinion, if the public sales shall take place in a namer best calculated to promote the good of all interested, that the full amount estimated may be ealized from that source. It depends on the Preident, and on his will alone, whether this shall or shall not be done. The President has expressed no listrust of the correctness of the estimate of \$23,323,400,03.

Assuming, then, that the estimate of receipts is correct, or that it is in the power of the Executive to make them equal to that amount, the next quesion is, what will be the probable expenditure within the year 1843? The Secretary, in his last letter, of the 9th of February, has estimated it at \$22,932,773; but, upon what basis this estimate is founded the Committee have been much perplexed to ascertain. The practice which has obtained, of late years, of permitting large appropriations for one year to lie over to the next for expenditure, cessary at this time to lay a duty on tea and coffee. has thrown a vast responsibility upon the Executive, and vested him with a dangerous power over as suppose that the appropriations for 1842 were \$20,000,000, and that the President should see fit to expend only one-half during that year, and permit the remaining \$10,000,000 to lie over for expenditure in 1843. Then, if the appropriations for 1343 should be \$20,000,000, the President would have it in his power to expend \$30,000,000 in 1843, and thereby exhaust the Treasury. It will appear from a tabular statement from the Treasury Department, hereunto annexed, marked B, that it has been the practice to permit large amounts of \$6,000,000 to \$18,000,000, and by reference to ble B, hereto annexed, an unexpended balance of former appropriations amounting to \$10,412,603 20 out abandoning the great leading principles of a remained on the 1st day of January, 1843.

The Committee state these facts that the House may see that this subject is too much under the control of the Executive to enable the Committee to | part, endeavored to settle this vexed question, and form any certain estimate, without knowing what

his action may be. It will be perceived, from the statement just made, that for twelve years, from 1829 to 1840, the same anxious solicitude on this subject, and de average annual appropriations exceeded the average annual expenditure by \$1,453 - rate with the Executive in effecting this object,

510 43. Thus it will be seen that former Presidents, for a succession of years, have annually expended less than the appropriations by near a million and a half of dollars; and it is fair to presume that the power of the Executive over this subject will not the liberty of the citizen and subversive of the at this time perfectly well, and make this public statement be capriciously exercised by making an excessive expenditure, but that the expenditures in 1843 will chequer plan they deemed a Government bank in not exceed the amount of appropriations for that disguise, of the most dangerous character. Hence year. Or, in other words, that he will pursue the it was rejected. Every plan that leaves the pubusual practice, and permit an amount of the approprintions for 1843 to lie over for expenditure in 1344 equal to that which lies over from 1842 to 1843. If this rule be adopted, then the expenditure | ized to use those moneys for banking purposes. for 1343 ought not to exceed the appropriations for And as the Constitution has vested in the Presithat year. Assuming this, then, as the rule by dent, courts of law, and heads of Departments the show that this additional tax will be necessary to which we are to judge of the prebable expenditure power of appointing all officers, and as no one

in the full confider ce that the House, when equally this year? This must of course be conjectural, that it is believed that an estimate may be made that can be relied upon, and that the result will show appreximates to the truth. This estimate is, however, attended with more than ordinary dif-

By a law passed at the last session, a change was made in the commencement of the fiscal year. Heretofore it has commenced on the first day of his revised estimate for the President, dated 9th | January, so that the calendar year and fiscal year were identical; but by that law the fiscal year is hereafter to commence on the first day of July .-The consequence is, that our estimates and approinstead of a year as heretofore. At this session we appropriate first for a half calendar year commencing on the first of January, 1843, and then for the fiscal year commencing on the first of July, 1843. It is therefore difficult to ascertain preciseyear 1843. The committee, however, believe that take the appropriations for the half calendar year found the appropriations for the calendar year fice, as that supplies its own means from its own in estimating the wants of the Treasury. They also exclude from this the appropriations to fulfil the actual receipts into the treasury from cash du- til that time, the appropriations for that object for amount due for the entire year 1843. They also penses of Congress as must fall within the year 1844. After making these deductions, they assume reported by the committee, and that those which theirs. have passed the House will not be increased by the Seuate, and that the amount of private bills at this session will equal those of the last, though it will doubtless fall short of it; and the result, upon rency of the commercial world, which has been this basis is, that the whole apprepriations for and estimates for interest on public debt, will only equal \$18,175,289 37. In order that the House cease, and our return cargoes will be made up may see at a glance, the committee give it in tabmore of dutiable articles, and the revenue from ular form, together with the appropriations of seen that the appropriations have been reduced from those of last year \$3,428,495 21. This result may be slightly changed, but the committee in their desire for retreachment, as it has done thus far, that, notwithstanding the unusually low appropriations for 1842, there will be a reduction from those of that year of at least \$3,000,000 .-

This tabular statement is as follows: Cal. year 1842. Cal. year 1843.

	Civil and diplomatic list, and miscellaneous objects, not in- cluding the Post Office De-		
	partment	\$4,485,900 00	\$3 608,895 69
	Army	6,405,280 36	2,721,027 18
i	Navy	6,774,405,42	6,191,462 33
l	Fortifications	278 000 00	521.500 00
į	Pensions, army and navy	730,773 00	499,415 00
į	Indian department, treaties, &c.	1,360 677 47	873,110 49
ļ	Private buls, House	37,142 04	37,142 04
l	Private bills, Senate	19,308 29	10,305 20
I	Straiding appropriations and in- terest on public debt	1,572,900 00	
I	Harbor bill		953,390 95
ļ	To Massachusetts and Maine,		300,000 00

under the treaty \$21,603,784 53 \$18,175,259 \$7 18,175,289 57

\$3 4.8,495 21 The appropriations for 1842, in the foregoing table, have been taken from the report of the Clerk timates \$2,500,000 from this source for the calendar year. Although it appears by a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 23, 1843, (Senne document, No. 98, page 3,) that during the year commencing on the 4th of March, 1840, 9,699,150 acres were advertised, and during from the Treasury Department, hereto annexed, marked C. But the cause of that difference is explained in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury hereunto annexed, dated Feb. 18th, 1843.

It will be perceived that among the extraordinary appropriations for this year is one of \$300,-000 to pay Maine and Massachusetts the sum stipulated by the Washington treaty; and that \$953,390 95 is estimated for the harbor bill; \$150,000 of that sum has already been appropriated in the army bill, and, should the votes of the House as given the other day be taken as indicating its final intentions on this subject, it is fair to presume that the remainder will not be appropriated; and in that case the appropriation for 1843 would be less than the amount estimated by \$803,-390 95. But, assuming that the whole will be he other items that go to make up the total re- appropriated as there estimated, and that the receipts into the Treasury for 1843 to the amount of ceipts are not over-estimated, and that the expenditures do not exceed the appropriations, then the accounts for the calendar year 1843 will stand

> Total amount of receipts......\$23,323,400 08 Total amount of expenditures.... 18,175,289 37 Leaving a balance in the Treasury

> on the 1st day of January, 1844, of 5,148,110 71 This certainly shows an excess of means over the estimated wants of the Treasury sufficient to meet any probable contingency which may acise: and the committee do not therefore deem it ne-The committee have some doubts whether the

duties imposed by the reference of this message the Treasury of the nation. To illustrate this, let require them to notice its closing paragraph, in which the President says that "the necessity of "farther and full provision for supplying the wants of the Treasury will be the more urgent, if Congress, at this present session, should adopt no plan for facilitating the financial operations of the Government, and improving the currency of

"the country." The President cannot more deeply regret than

the committee the want of such a plan. This, at the first meeting of the present Congress, was deemed the leading and paramount object of reappropriations made for one year to lie over to lief for the country. Experiment after experiment the next for expenditure. These balances, it will had been tried for several years, which afforded no be perceived, have varied in round numbers from relief to a suffering community, until former prejudices seemed to be merged in a feeling of universal House document No. 31, dated July 9, 1841, at distress, and a consequent determination to abanpage 25, it will be perceived the appropriations don all further experiments on this vital subject, increased beyond the expenditures from 1820 to and return to those measures that the experience of 1340 inclusive, to the enermout amount of \$17. | nearly half a century had demonstrated to be best 442,125 18. Portions of this were undoubtedly calculated to effect the desired object. Hence the carried to the surplus fund, yet, as appears by ta- | early action of this Congress on this all important subject, and their repeated efforts to effect it withplan that experience had sanctioned. They evinced a readiness to vield non-essentials to Executive scruples, and, by great concessions on their give relief to the country. All those efforts proved unavailing, vet the committee, and they doubt not a majority of both Houses of Congress, still feel are now ready, as they ever have been, to coopewhenever he shall indicate a willingness on his part to sanction some measure that has the test of successful experience to recommend it, and that will not endanger the treasure of the nation nor free institutions under which we live. The Exlie moneys in the hands of officers appointed, directly or indirectly, by the President, is deemed objectionable; and doubly so, if they are author-

hesitate to recommend its adoption by the House, what will be the amount of appropriations for law, there is no way in which a bank of this kind elect its officers, and then to prevent abuse by carefully guarding the whole by strict legal penalties, for a violation of which they may be made amenable to the courts of justice.

Had the President signified his willingness to approve a bill incorporating a company with a reasonable capital, for the security of the public money which might be deposited with it, even though it possessed no other banking powers than those proposed to be given to the Exchequer, though such a project would not have been all that many might have desired, yet the committee have little doubt that Congress would, for the sake of putting this question at rest, and of affording some relief, have cheerfully yielded their preferences and passed such a law. Then two points would have been gained-a safe place of deposit for the public money, and a limited national currency and facility of exchanges: and two objections to the President's plan of an Exchequer would have been the most accurate mode of ascertaining this is to avoided—the increase of Executive Power, and the danger of loss to the public money by leaving and add them to one half of the appropriations for it in the hands of public officers to be used for banking purposes. No greater banking powers would have been conferred in the one case than in the other. All that a Government Bank, in the 1843. They of codrse exclude from all these esti- form of the Exchequer, could do for the country, mates those appropriations made for the Post Of- such an incorporated Bank would effect; and instead of endangering the safety of the public moresources, and is not therefore taken into account ney, would afford for it the most perfect security. But the President has indicated no desire or willingness to grant this relief to the country, unless Indian treaties contained in the appropriations for it be accompanied by a concession of power to him that is calculated to endanger all that freemen hold dear. Under these circumstances, if no plan be adopted for the relief of the sation, it must be left to the intelligence of a suffering community to decide who is right and who is wrong. Our labors deduct so much of the appropriation for the ex- here must soon cease, and our seats may be filled by more complying agents, who may yield to Executive influence and grant the power asked. All that the appropriation bills which have not passed we can say is that we have conscientiously and the House will not be increased beyond the amount | fearlessly discharged our duty. Let them do

Balances of appropriations at the end of each year, from	E.
1999 to 1249 inclusive, and exclusive of the public deat.	the
1999 \$6.457.038.4711838	
1534 8,550 832 75 1939 14,875,150 44	0,0
1004 10 906 905 96	1
1835 8,858,177 64,1840	20
1836 16,589,729 37 1841 12 024,132 70	PR
195718,563 025 60 1842	E
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,	
Register's Office, February 22, 1843.	tat
T. L. SMITH, Register.	fill
1. U. Shirt in the property	fiv
* Subject to variation by the settlement of the accounts	SIX
of the Treasurer of the United States, and to the settlement	by
of the Cohector's accounts for that year.	lot
C:	IW
Amount of annual appropriations from 1829 to 1842 inclu-	
and exclusive of public debt and trust funds	ead
1329\$13,396,094 88 1836\$37,755,606 11	rig
18 0 14 884,346 07 1437 34,126 807 13	en
16 0 14 60 631 60 1000 99 199 971 59	to
1831 13,588,681 59 1888 33,133 571 59	an
1832 18,397,751 82 1839 23,862,560 15	100
18 13 22 0.25.217 95 1340 21,733,116 57	pie
1=3.1 0.968.002 49 1841 25,888.272 20	
1835 17,830 681 40 1842 23,177,921 64	me
TREA-URY DEPARTMENT,	
Register's Office, February 18, 1843.	pie
T. L. SMITH, Register.	tor

Note. - The above includes all the indefinite and perma nent appropriations, excepting those for principal and in-terest of public debt, and principal and interest of Treasury notes and trust funds

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ORISON'S Hygeian Medicines.—
WI ORISON'S Hygeian Medicines.—
was, New-York, is making an improper use of Messis, Merison & Go.'s appointment for the sale of their Medicines. This is, therefore, to inform the public that Mr. Samanos is not authorized to sell "MORISON'S PILLS" n New-York, and that Messrs. Morrisons' only Agents in New-York are Messrs. FIRTH & HALL, of No. 1 Frank lin square, from whore alone the Medicines can be had gen uine. (Signed) MORISON & CO. Dated British College of Health, New Hoad, Leadon rea tr June 16th, 1342

HAIR COLORING .- Jacob Maby would inform his old customers, and all those who wish to have a beautiful head of hair, that he manufactures and has for sale at 252 Broome st, and 1 Doyer st, near Chairmann of the cohieft having lately improved, he guarantees will be effectual in perma-nently coloring red or gray hair to a beautiful brown o

EMARKABLE CURE OF CON-SUMPTION in Philadelphia, by "SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP."

1. Charlotte Carter, residence No. 114 North Fourth St.

above Race, do hereby certify, that about three years since I took a severe cold which settled on my right side, and darting to my shoulders, which grew werse and worse. I soon became very much oppressed-great difficulty breathing, violent cough, and could not expectorate. The-came very weak, costive, and fever in the atternoon. Part of the time I had night-sweats, and in fact myself and friends thought I was past recovery. I tried several physicians and a number of pulmonary rementes, but could

physicians and a lamber of painting I was recommended to try get no relief. Last spring I was recommended to try Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I took two bottles and found but little relief, and had concluded to abandon it, but through the solicitation of my children I was induced to make a farther trial, and I am happy to say that while I was using the third bottle the palegm started, and when my cough came on I could expect-rate very freely. My cough, oppression, hectic tever, and all my unitavorably symptoms vanished. I now enjoy good health for a person of my age, and I feel satisfied that the Pulmonic Syrup has saved my life. I am still gaining strength and improving in general It would afford me much pleasure to state more particu

larly my former situation and the present, and the benefit I have received from Schenck's Palmonic Syrup to any person who will call on me at my residence, No. 114 North Fourth street, who is all icted with that heretofore considered fatul disease Consumption. CHARLOTTE CARTER

Wife of the late Wm. Carter.
- Philadelphia, October 1, 1842.

AND YET ANOTHER CURE IN PHILADELPHIA. The subscriber bereby certifies that he has been affected several years with a dry, backing cough, pain in the left breast, dizziness in the head, pain in the kidneys, atleft steast, difficulty in voiding urine, which would deposit a reddin sediment, which gradually kept getting worse, until I was reduced to ccarrely any thing else but skin and bone, and became very weak. I tried almost every remedy I could hear of, but could not find any reilef. I heard of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and commenced using it. After using it a short time I began to get better. The Syrup produced a more powerfut effect than any other symply produced a line powerful show of urine, which soon became natural in color and unattended with any pain. The pain in my back disappeared, the cough was relieved, until at length my system was entirely freed from disease I have regained my flesh with astonishing rapidity, weighing now considerably more than I did before I commenced taking the syrep, and my chest is so completely purified to manifest the gratifude I feel toward Mr. Schenck for his valuable discovery, which has been the means of restoring me to my health, and to advise the afflicted portion of the me to my heard, and to davise the amjeted portion of the community to try the Polmonic Syrup, believing that they will be benefitted by its use, and it they are not I am perfectly satisfied, on account of the purity of the medicine, they will receive no harm. Any person disposed to call on me at may residence, No. 29 Julianna street, above Vine, I will satisfy them, from my own case, that Mr. S. is justly entitled to be ranked as a great benefactor of manking for his valuable disposers. valuable discovery. CHARLES BURK. Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1843.

Offices exclusively for the sale of Schenck's Pulmonic Offices exclusively for the sale of Schenck's Pulmblic Syrup, No. 494 Courtland street, third door below Green-with, and 146 Race street, Philadelphia. Price one dollar per bottle or six bettles for five dollars. 128 2w*

J. H. SCHENCK.

TN CHANCERY-Before the Vice Chan-

IN CHANCERY—Before the Vice Chancellor of the First Circuit.—Elias B. Watrous vs John W. Latson et al.—In pursuance of a decretal order of this Court made in the above entitled cause, will be sold at public auction, under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Masters thereof, by Wilkins & Rollins, Auctioneers, at the Masters thereof, by Wilkins & Rollins, Auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day—All that certain village lot, known on the map of Ellenville, in Ulster County and State of New-York, by number ville, in Ulster County and State of New-York, by number of late in the possession of William Heddin, and runs down the aioresaid Centre-street, opposite the lot now or late in the possession of William Heddin, and runs down the aioresaid Centre-street south fifty degrees, east one hundred feet to lot number forty-three (43), now or lately owned and occupied by A bert Penny, thence south forty degrees west two chains and fifty links to the lands now or late of Jacob Willetts, thence north fifty degrees west one hundred feet to the New Post Road, thence along the said Post Road north forty degrees east two chains and fifty links to the place of beginning. Also all the following lots, pieces and pirceis of land situate, lying and being in Elleuville, in Ulster Connty and State aloresaid, knews on a map of Ellenville as lots numbers thirty-three and thirty-four in the Hornbuck Purchase, beginning at the north corner of Centre-street and the Post Road leading from Kingston to Wurtsborough, and south corner of the store formerly occupied by Frost & Gould, and running from thence north fifty degrees east two hundred and fifty feet to let number thirty-two, thence north forty degrees east two hundred and fifty feet to let non 32 one hundred feet to lot No. 7, thence along lot No. 7 and 6 south fifty degrees east two hundred and fifty feet to the Post Road, thence along the same south forty degrees west to the place of begin hundred and fifty feet to the Post Road, thence along the same south forty degrees west to the place of beginning, saving and reserving said lot number thirty-four. And also one other lot of land lying in Ellenville afore aid, beginning at the southwest corner of lot number 44, and running thence along the easterly side of the New Post Road from Kingston to Wartsborough south forty degrees west thirteen chains along the easterly side of the New Post Road from Kingston to Wuctsborough south forty degrees west thirteen chains and twenty links to a corner of Thomas Mason's land, thence along said land south sixty-eight degrees east about four chains fifty links, thence south forty-six degrees thirty minutes east seventy-five links to a chesnut stump near the highway, thence north forty-eight degrees east about twelve chains twenty-one links to the southeast corner of lot No. 41, thence along lots Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 north fifty degrees west six chains fifty-five links to the place of beginning. 41, thence along lots Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 and 45 west six chains hith-rive links to the place of beginning, containing about seven acres, more or less, excepting and reserving out of the above lot a watering on the south side of said lot, conveyed to Jacob A. Lorew, and the school house lot on the easterly side of said lot, also an acre lotnouse lot on the easterly side of said lot, also an acre lot-sold to Rufus Clark, on the northerly part of the above lot, and a half acre lot sold to Joseph D. Cutler, also excepting about three-quarters of an acre on the southeast of and ad-joining said Cutler's lot, extending south fifty degrees east to sautheast insures, and benedid. joining said Catler's lot, extending south hity degrees east to sautheast bounds, and bounded on southwest by said Mas in's lot, and on northwest by said Cutler's half acre lot, and also three lots known on the snap of the property included in said premises as lets No. 65, 66 and 67.

New-York, January 30th, 184's.

WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, Master in Chancery.

F. W. BURKE, Solicitor.

F W. BURKE, Solicitor. TN CHANCERY-Before the Vice Chancellor.-Heien Craig vs John Craig et al. (sale in par-

ion.)
In pursuance of a decretal order of this Court, made in the above cause, will be sold at public auction under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Masters thereof, by E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in e City of New-York, on the 4th day of March next, at 12

the City of New-York, on the 4th day of March next, at 12 of clock noon of that day:

All that certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the out-ward of the City of New York, and is pert of the estate late the property of James De Lancey, 5-q, and particularly described in a certain map of the Estate made by Evert Banker, and known by lots numbers at made by Evert Banker, and known by lots numbers theen hundred and sixty-four, fifteen hundred and sixty-six, and fifteen hundred and ixty-six, and fifteen hundred and you for No. 1568; easterly by Norfolk street, and westerly by 16 No. 1568; easterly by Norfolk street, and westerly by ons Nos. 1557, 1558, 1559, and 1550—Containing four lots of wenty-five feet front and rear, and one hundred feet deep, each lot to gether with all singular the ways, passages, ights, members, easments, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, hereditaments and appurtenances, whatever, of the said four lots of ground and premises belonging or in the said four lots of ground and premises belonging or in by wise appertaining, and which two and with the same ow are, or at any time heretofore have been, held, occued, accepted, reputed, taken or known as part, parcel or

ember thereof, or any part thereof.

And also all that certain wrick dwelling-house and lot, seece and parcel of ground, situate in the third, late fourth, irmerly West Ward of the City of New-York, on the South side of Coardandt street; bounded northerly in front by Coardandt street, sodtherly by a lot of ground formerly of John Pevees now or late of Robert Gosman, easierly by of John Pevees now or late of Robert Gosman, easierly by a lot of ground now or late of William and Henry Van Dalsom, and westerly by ground formerly of Jacob Stontenburgh and lately belonging to Nicholas Joix, and now belonging to James Fairlie; breadth in front twenty-five feet and six inches, and in rear about twenty four feet; in length on rach side one handred test—togother with the liberty of the contract in each side one hundred feet-together with the liberty of a cartian way, alley or passage on the easterly side of said house, containing in front on Courtlandtstreet three feet and I-ur inches, and in rear two feet eight inches and a half,

and in length on each side fifty-four feet, said lot subsequently known and distinguished as No. thirty-nine (30) Courtiand street.—New-York, Jan. 20th, 1843.

WILLIAM W CAMPBELL, Master in Chancery.
R. H. Waller, Solichor.

J21 Jaw6w IN CHANCERY of New-Jersey .- Be-

IN CHANCERY of New-Jersey.—Detimers tween Edmund H. Conway, complainant, and Launceiot Howard, Adeline M. Howard, his wife. James Fuller and David E. Gregory, defendants: Order for publication: It appearing to this Court, that the complainant has filed his bill in the above cause against the above named defendants, for the foreclosure and sale of certain mortgaged premises in the said bill mentioned, and that process of subposta to appear and answer, directed to the defendants, hath been regularly issued, returnable to the term of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-three, but that the defendants, Launcelot Howard, and Adeline M. Howard, his wife, D tyld E. Gregory and James Fuller, could not be his wife, D wid E. Gregory and James Fuller, could not be found in this State to be served therewith, and that they have not caused their appearance to be entered, as in case such process had been only served, and it appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor that the said detendants reside out of the State of New-Jersey, to wit, in the State of New York: It is, therefore, on this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, on motion of J. M. Send-der, Solicitor of the complainant, by this order, streeted by the Chancellor, that the said absent detendants do appear, plead, answer or denur to the compla nant's hill, on or before the first Tuesday of April next, or that in default there of such decree be made against theo as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just; and it is further ordered, that this order shall, within twenty days bereafter, personally upon the said Launcelot Howard and Adeline M. Howard, James Fuller and David E. Gregory, by de-M. Howard, James Funer and David E. Gregory, by de-livering a copy thereof to them, or be published within the said twenty days in The New-Jersey Journal, published in Elizabethown, in this State, and also in The Tribune, in the City of New-York, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week. WM. PENNINGTON, Chancellor.

IN CHANCERY.—Before the Vice-Chanceltor—William H. Leggett vs. Benjamin McVickar et. al.—In pursuance of a decretal order of this court, made in the above entitled cause, will be sold at public auction, under the Airection of the subscriber, one of the Masters thereon, by J. M. Miller & Co., Auctioners, at the Mer-chants' Exchange in the city o New-York, on the 11th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day—All tha, cer-tain tract of land situated, lying and being at Morrisiana, county of Westchester, and State of New-York, bounded and described as oliows. Beginning at a point on Wigwim otherwise called Bungay Greek, and running theme north to degrees 30 minutes east, 13 chains 40 links, thence north 32 degrees west 35 links, thence north 3 degrees west I chain 47 links, thence north 30 degreeseast I chain 46 links, thence north 50 degrees 30 minutes east 6 chains 52 links, thence north 3 chains 57 links, thence north 2 degrees west 2 chains 97 links, thence north 5 degrees west 5 chains 71 links, thence north 15 degrees west 1 chain 41 links, thence north 19 degrees west 5 chains 41 links, thence north 14 degrees 30 minutes west 4 chains 18 links, thence north 5 degrees west 6 chain 70 links, thence north 5 degrees east 2 chains 54 links, thence south 88 degrees east 2 chains 42 links, thence north 7 degrees 50 minutes west 10 chains 92 links, thence south 60 degrees 45 minutes west 7 chains 52 links, thence south 17 degrees west 37 chains 63 links, thence south 25 degrees to minutes east 7 chains 27 links, thence south 13 degrees east 3 chains 53 links, thence south 5 degrees west 1 chain 60 links, thence south 44 degrees west 1 chain 20 links, thence south 75 degrees west 1 chain, thence south 45 degrees east 2 chains 41 links, thence south 33 degrees west I chain 23 Inks, theace south I chain 43 links, thence south 62 degrees east 2 chains 88 links to the place of beginning.

R. E. Mount, Jr., Solicitor.

New-York, January 27, 1843.

Master in Chancery.

ji3 lawtds e of be-

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY. Between Ann Eliza Russell, complainant, and James Russell, defendant. Order for publication. It appearing to this Court that the complainant has field her petition in the above cause against the above named defendant to obtain relief according to the prayer of the said pention upon the matters in said petition set forth, and it having been made to appear to the attisfaction of the Chancellor that he said defendant is out of this State: It is thereupon, on this thirtieth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and fortythree, by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendant answer the said petition on or before the expiration of two months from the date of this order and in default thereof such other proceedings be had and such decree thereupon be obtained against the said defendant as the Chancelor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered that this order shall within twenty

days beceatter be served on the said defendant by deliver ing a copy thereof the to said defendant or be published within the said twenty days in the Jersey City Advertiser and Hudson County Republican, and the New-York Tri-

STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.—In Chancery, before the Vice Chancellor of 2d Circuit.—
John Anthon vs. Mary C. P. Macomb. Pursuant to a decretal order made in the above entitled cause, will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of the subscriber, one or the Masters of this Court, by Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, first day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon: All those pieces and parcels of land situated in the towns of Yenkers and Westchester and in the ceunty of Westchester, which pieces and parcels of land are designated and described on the map of partition of the estate of Isaac Varian, deceased, made by Jacobus Dyckman, James Varian and Andrew Corse, Commissioners in partition, appointed by the Court of Chancery, as lots number one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) tour, (4) eleven, (11) twelve, (12) being the same pieces and parcels or land conveyed to James Renwick in trust for the said Mary C. Macome by the aforesaid Commissioners in partition by their deed dated the teath day of October, one thousand hered dated the tenth day of October, one incusant eight hundred and twesty-one, recorded in Book twesty-nine of Deeds in the Cierk's office of West-hester County, page two hundred and eighty-eight, &c. Dated New-York, February 11, 1843. WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, 2at lawtA1 Master in Chancery, 42 John-street.

NEW-YORK to EASTON, Pa. PEOPLE'S LINE. Fare \$2. PEOPLE'S LINE. Fare \$2.

Leave pier No. 1, North river at 8½ o'clock A.

Leave pier No. 1, North river at 8½ o'clock A.

Port; or leave the footof Courtland street at 9 o'clock A.M. by N. Jersey Railroad to Elizabethtown, there connect with by N. Jersey Hairroad to Enzapetniown, there connect with
the train of cars for Somerville; coaches thence (only 3/
miles,) arriving at Easton at So'clock, P. M. For seats apply to A. D. Hope, Merchants Hotel, 41 Cortland st.
N. B. This route, on account of the short distance by coaches, commends itself to the public.

Office removed from 73 to 41 Cortland; street.

TO LET—From 1st of May next—
The large modern built two story House No. 491
tyreen wich street, near Canal. Rent \$450. Inquire on the
premises, or 204 Canal-st. 125 2w*

TO CLOTHERS—To Let, the old established Clothing Stand, now doing a first rate business, at the corner of Spring and Greenwich sts. Inquire of Silas Olmsted, corner of Washington and Spring. 125 3w*

TO LET—The basement of the large store No. 9 Spruce-storet, and possession given inmediately. Apply to T. McELRATH, Tribune Office. (Str. TO LET-From the 1st of May next, two elegant, commedious and modern built three story Houses, Nos. 199 and 201 East Broadway. Apply to ALFRED ROACH, Agent, 42 Feekman st. 25f 1at

TO LET-The two three story TO LET—The two three story nouses are finished in modern style, with marble mantles, grates, &c. To good tenants the reat will be \$325 for either. If desirable, the Croton water will be introduced. Apply GEORGE J. PRICE,

TO LET—Several Offices in the Tri-bune Buildings. App y to T. McELRATH, Tribune Office.

TO LET.—Part of the three story Dwelling House situated in Chambers-street, mar Washington, consisting of two parlors with sliding doors on the first floor, one room in third story, one or two rooms in attic and basement. Rent \$250. Inquire 21 Ann street. 23! im FARM .- For sale very cheap for cash

or will be exchanged for low priced city property, a sing farm of fifty acres, house and outhouses new, in Sartatoga county, near the Canal and Railroad. Enquire of Borr, Benedict & Beebe, 81 Nassausst. [25 Steons FOR SALE in the City of Newark, N. J.—A House and 24 acres of Land, situated in south Broad street, No. 172. The House is 25 feet from, and 23 deep, with large Plaza in the rear, and well finished throughout. Also, a good stable, truit trees, &c., attached to the premises. For further particulars apply to J Nichel, corner of William and Washington-streets, or of Wm. Paul, on the premises.

on the premises. TO LET—The new building No. 5
Spruce-street. Apply to
T. McELRATH, Tribune Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—The well known premises of the subsc. iber on the 3d Avenue between 80th and 81st street, near vorkville in this city.—They consist of about seven acres of land under excellent improvement, having thereon a good city built House of wood filled in with brick, 2 Barns, a well, good fexces, cisteres &c. Bent very low to a good tenant. Apply to terns, &c. Rent very low to a good tenant. Apply to 27/2w*

AARON CLARK, 102 Liberty st.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN
East Broadway—To Let, the modern built two
story brick House, No. 24 East Broadway, in good repair
and replete with every convenience for a general Family
House—25 by 48 deep.—Can be seen between the hours of
2 and 3. 2 and 3.

Also, the large three story house 67 Madison, corner of Also, the large intestiny most of a Boarding House of Catharine st. A first rate situation for a Boarding House with every convenience necessary.

Also, a small brick Dwelling House, No. 521 Pearl street. Rents low to desirable tenants. Apply to 468 Pearl st. or to 27f iw* HENRY M. CARPENTER, 79 Dey st.

TO LET .- The three story brick building No. 181 Second-street, to a good tenant.
The rent will be reasonable, and all necessary repairs
made. Also, the four story house and store, with a good cellar, Also, the four story house and store, with a good cellar, No. 27 Avenue D. For some pears past the store has been occupied by a drugg st, for which it is a good stand, as well as for groceries or dry goods. For further particulars, apply to V. Mott, 152 Bicecker street, or Charles Knuse, 20 Avenue D.

Avenue D. TO LIT-The modern finished and elegant two story brick Dwelling House No. 30 Also, the neat two story brick Dwelling Hauses Nos. 179

and 181 Church street, next to the corner of Franklin street, No. 181 is well calculated for two tamilies. To good tenants the rents will be low. Apply to f 27 3t* A. H. WALLIS, 52 John st. (up stairs)

GALT HOUSE, Louisville, Ken-tucky.—The subscriber, having again become pro-prietor of the Galt House, in this city, piedges himself to keep it in first rate style, and to graduate his prices to sur-the times. He would be pleased to have travelless and the times. He would be pleased to have travellers and gen-tlemen from the country remain with him while in the city, and hopes that the old triends of Throckmorton & Everett will always bear him in mind. ISAAC EVERETT. Louisville, January 19, 1843.

TO LET-Dwelling House and Ba-kery in Richmond, Staten Island. The House is a new two-story frame building, in perfect order and newly painted; good schools and churches are in the immediate panied; good schools and churches are in the immediate neighborhood, and two omnibuses pass the door daily for the Quarantine. For a private family who wish to five retired, or for a Bakery, the basement having been fitted up for that business, it offers great inducements. Therent will be low. For terms apply to Edward Taylor, near the Black Horse Tavern, Staten Island, or to Addison Doughetty, & Wall-street.

70 LET—The spacious Store, No. 71 Division street, running through to East Broadway, 25 feet by 140, now occupied as a Carpet Warehouse, possession given on the 1st of May next. On the 21 floor fronting on Division street, a large room suitable for a school from well trespected. ironting on Division street, a large room suitable for a school room, and presession given immediately. On the 5d floor, also fronting on Division-st., a large room adapted end now occupied as a school room, possession on the lat May next. For further particulars () quite of Thompson & Company, No. 8 Spruce st. or Charles Ricks, on the penistes.

TO LET-The second and third sto-

FOR SALE, At Astoria, formerly many agood House with one acre of Land and a valuable water privilege in front. Said land is well laid out in a garden of the many acres of the said and the said and the said and the said and the said acres of the said or anneally rees, shuthwith a large variety of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.
The above is one of the most commanding situations, ly-

ing between the country seats of the late General Sizsens and Doctor Alexander Stevens.

A boat plies between Astoria and New York twice and a stage three times each day, making it convenient for a gen-ternan doing business in New York. Apply to Josiah Brackwell, No. 77 William street, or to John Field, No. 173 East Broadway. 22(1A)

LAND WANTED .- The Sylvania Association of the Cuy or New York are designed purchasing from two to three thousand acres of Land within one hundred miles of New-York City, in the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey or New York. The soid Land must be well supplied with wood and water, and

adapted to grazing, grain growing, and gardening pur-poses. Uncultivated ands, with a small cultivated estate adjoining, would be preferred. Owners of lands, who can give a clear title, are requested to prepare a true statement in relation to such lands. in relation to such lands, with the most inversible terms and address their letters (post pa d) to T. W. WHITLEY President of the Sylvania Association, 25 Pine-st. New-York
The attention of land-holders is respectfully solicited, a
the Sylvania Association intends going into operation a Editors of Country Newspapers are requested to copy or notice this advertisement.

FOR SALE—In the village of Cler-mont, Columbia County, the property owned and leavery occupied by the subscriber. I consists of a subsision tial built brick House, 40 feet square, and two stories high, with kitchen attached, a number of out-buildings, and about 30 acres of choice quality land, on which are two good Apple Orchards, and a variety of other trait. The above property is pleasantly located, and convenient with reference to Post-Office, store, &c. There is also an is-corporated Academy in the atlance with a convenient with reference. Academy in the village, with a Chapel for religious actship, &c. To a gentleman of some fortune who wishes in retire to a pleasant country residence, or to a physician, who will be satisfied with a moderate but good practice, who will be satisfied with a moderate this offers an eligible situation.

For terms, or further particulars, reference may be 124 to WM. H. WILSON, Esq., Glermont, or to the subscriber,

99 Greene street, Albany.

N. B.—The above property, if not sold, will be rented, from the 1st of May next, at a moderate rent.

(15 lm P. VAN BUREN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Certificate of the Five Fer Cent. State Stock, created by virtue of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act of provide for continuing the Improvements of the State, and ior the payment of the Interest on the Public Debt, approved the 11th day of June, 1840," (reimbursable by the Commonwealth at any time after the first day of July, 1879) was issued to James Pomeroy, dated 21st day of Decrabbri 1840, for Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and number of 239; signed by George R. Espy, Anditor General, and con-tersigned by A. H. Read, State Treasurer—which said Gertificate has been lost, and that an application has been made to the Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylva-nia to grant a duplicate of said Geraficate. November 23, 184c. (3 lawan

BALDNESS and Loss of Hair is caused by a want of healthy action of the vessels which throw of the perspiration from the head. When these very seis are weak or diseased, the perspiration is thick and clammy, and adheres to the mouths of the pores, and clogs them up, and dries and forms scuri or dandruff. Less blood is the partially and dries and forms scuri or dandruff. is then carried to the roots of the hair, and for want of which the hair has not sufficient nourishment, and consequently becomes dry and harsh, and begins insensibly to infield, which continuing to increase eventually produces baidness. Restore the capitlary vessels at the hair to their furner nealthy circulation, and a fine silky new heir will make is appearance which will increase in quantity and volume unappearance which will increase in quantity and volume un al the bair becomes thick and braithy.

Jayne's Hair Tonic is the only preparation that has ever been known to produce new Hair on Baid Heads, which it has done in innumerable lastances, and will seldom fail, if properly and persevermely used. Prepared only by Dr., JAYNE, No. 305 Broadway. 24/1m

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it; thousands have met a premature destination the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a Cough?—DR. JAYNE'S EXPICTORANT, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drug-and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that as unidisease PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, which at weeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the fair, the lovely and the gay.

Have you a Cough!—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of the Expectorant. TO-DAY! to-morrow, may be too

Have you a Cough?-Jayne's Expectorant is the only For this plain reason, that in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to relieve. Prepared and sold by Dr. Jayne, 805 Broadway, News